

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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JOHN A. LANZILLOTTA,

Plaintiff,

v.

DEPUY ORTHOPAEDICS, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:12-cv-01179-MMD-CWH

ORDER

(Defs.' Motion to Stay – dkt. no. 9)  
Plf.'s Motion to Remand – dkt. no. 10  
Plf.'s Motion to Expedite Decision on Plf.'s  
Motion to Remand – dkt. no. 19)

Before the Court are Defendants DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc.'s ("DePuy"), Johnson & Johnson Services, Inc.'s ("Johnson & Johnson"), and Precision Instruments, Inc.'s ("Precision") Motion to Stay (dkt. no. 9) and Plaintiff John Lanzillotta's Motion to Remand (dkt. no. 10) and Motion to Expedite Decision Regarding his Motion to Remand (dkt. no. 19).

**I. BACKGROUND**

On or about July 14, 2008, Plaintiff was implanted with a hip implant manufactured by Defendant DePuy, known as the "ASR hip." (Dkt. no. 1-1 at ¶ 48.) Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Precision was the distributor of the ASR hip. (*Id.* at ¶ 13.) Plaintiff alleges that he subsequently suffered damages as a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct in connection with the development, design, testing, manufacture, distribution and sale of the ASR hip.

On June 1, 2012, Plaintiff filed a complaint in the Eighth Judicial District Court in Clark County, Nevada, against Defendants. (Dkt. no. 1-1.) Defendants removed the

1 action on July 3, 2012. (Dkt. no. 1.) On July 13, 2012, Defendants filed a Motion to  
2 Stay, arguing that this case will likely be transferred to the Multidistrict Litigation (“MDL”)  
3 proceedings in the Northern District of Ohio before the Honorable David A. Katz, MDL  
4 No. 2197, *In re DePuy Orthopaedics, Inc., ASR Hip Implant Products Liability Litigation*,  
5 753 F. Supp. 2d 1378 (J.P.M.L. 2010). The panel was created in response to a number  
6 of lawsuits filed against DePuy and Johnson & Johnson after DePuy initiated a voluntary  
7 recall of the ASR hip in August 2010.

8 On July 9, 2012, the United States Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation issued  
9 a Conditional Transfer Order on this matter and thirteen similar cases filed against  
10 Defendants in the District of Nevada for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings  
11 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407. (Dkt. no. 17-9 at 3.) Plaintiff has filed a Motion to Vacate  
12 the Conditional Transfer Order, and the MDL panel has scheduled a hearing on  
13 Plaintiff’s Motion for September 20, 2012 (see dkt. no. 19-1 at ¶¶ 4-5).

14 On July 13, 2012, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Remand (dkt. no. 10), arguing that this  
15 lawsuit does not meet the complete diversity requirement because Defendant Precision  
16 and Plaintiff are both citizens of Nevada. Defendants counter that complete diversity  
17 exists because Defendant Precision was fraudulently joined. On August 10, 2012,  
18 Plaintiff filed a Motion to Expedite Decision regarding his Motion to Remand (dkt. no. 19),  
19 asking this Court to resolve his Motion before the MDL panel hears Plaintiff’s Motion to  
20 Vacate its Conditional Transfer Order (see dkt. no. 19 at 3). As the Court addresses  
21 Plaintiff’s Motion over a month before said hearing, the Motion to Expedite is DENIED as  
22 moot.

## 23 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

24 A district court has discretionary power to stay proceedings in its own court.  
25 *Landis v. N.A. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254-255 (1936); see also *Lockyer v. Mirant Corp.*, 398  
26 F.3d 1098, 1109 (9th Cir. 2005). “A trial court may, with propriety, find it is efficient for its  
27 own docket and the fairest course for the parties to enter a stay of an action before it,  
28 pending resolution of independent proceedings which bear upon the case.” *Leyva v.*

1 *Certified Grocers of Cal., Ltd.*, 593 F.2d 857, 863 (9th Cir. 1979). “When considering a  
2 motion to stay, the district court should consider three factors: (1) potential prejudice to  
3 the non-moving party; (2) hardship and inequity to the moving party if the action is not  
4 stayed; and (3) the judicial resources that would be saved by avoiding duplicative  
5 litigation if the cases are in fact consolidated.” *Rivers v. Walt Disney Co.*, 980 F. Supp.  
6 1358, 1360 (C.D. Cal. 1997).

### 7 **III. DISCUSSION**

8 The Court concludes that granting a stay in this case promotes judicial economy,  
9 avoids the risk of inconsistent judgments and results in minimal, if any, prejudice to  
10 Plaintiff.

11 A stay pending an MDL transfer order will avoid duplicative discovery and pretrial  
12 management efforts. The parties contest whether this case was properly removed under  
13 a theory of federal implied preemption. This same issue is currently pending in five  
14 cases currently before the MDL court and in twenty one cases (including this one) which  
15 have conditional transfer orders to the MDL court. Therefore, denying Defendants’  
16 Motion would result in significant prejudice to Defendants because they would have to  
17 endure additional discovery or motion practice, the result of which could create  
18 duplicative and potentially inconsistent obligations. See *Lopez v. Tyson Foods, Inc.*,  
19 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 106132 at \*6 (D. Neb. Sept. 8, 2008) (“[A]ny additional discovery  
20 or motion practice will create duplicative and potentially inconsistent obligations for the  
21 defendant.”). Further, granting a stay of proceedings pending transfer to MDL 2197  
22 promotes judicial efficiency and consistent adjudication in cases like this one, “when the  
23 transferor court believes that a transfer order is likely and when the pending motions  
24 raise issues likely to be raised in other cases as well.” David F. Herr, Annotated Manual  
25 for Complex Litig. § 22.35 (2012); see also *Moore v. Wyeth-Ayerst Labs*, 236 F. Supp.  
26 2d 509, 512 (D. Md. 2002) (granting a stay because “it furthers the goals of judicial  
27 economy and consistency”).

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Moreover, Plaintiff fails to demonstrate how denying his Motion to Remand without prejudice would prejudice him.<sup>1</sup> Judge Katz can address Plaintiff's Motion to Remand should the transfer order become final, and if it does not, this Court will address Plaintiff's Motion. *In re Ivy*, 901 F.2d 7, 9 (2d Cir. 1990) ("Once transferred, the jurisdictional objections can be heard and resolved by a single court and reviewed at the appellate level in due course. Consistency as well as economy is thus served."). In fact, Defendants inform the Court that there are at least seven cases in front of the MDL panel where plaintiffs originally filed motions to remand in the transferor court, and in at least three of them the transferor court deferred deciding on the Motion to Remand in favor of a stay pending transfer. (Dkt. no. 17 at 7-8.) And while transfer to the MDL court will extinguish all prior motions pending in the transferor court at the time of transfer, Plaintiff can simply re-file his Motion to Remand upon transfer. "Allowing the transferee judge to rule on the motion to remand provides for consistent treatment of similar issues and may reduce the burden on litigants and the judiciary." *Moore*, 236 F. Supp. 2d at 511.


#### IV. CONCLUSION

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion to Stay (dkt. no. 9) is GRANTED pending the MDL court's transfer determination.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion to Remand (dkt. no. 10) is DENIED without prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion to Expedite Decision Regarding his Motion to Remand (dkt. no. 19) is DENIED as moot.

DATED THIS 14<sup>th</sup> day of August 2012.

  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

<sup>1</sup>Notably, the Court need not decide the jurisdictional question before granting Defendants' Motion to Stay, because "[j]urisdiction is vital only if the court proposes to issue a judgment on the merits." *Sinochem Int'l Co. Ltd. v. Malaysia Int'l Shipping Corp.*, 549 U.S. 422, 431 (2007).